

FILED

June 08, 2011

Clerk, U.S. Bankruptcy Court

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON

IN RE

WILLIAM ROBERT PRUITT and
KAY ANN PRUITT,

Debtors.

Bankruptcy Case
No. 09-65328-fra7

MEMORANDUM OPINION¹

William Robert Pruitt (**Robert**) and Kay Ann Pruitt (**Kay**) (collectively “**Debtors**”) filed a joint Chapter 7 petition on September 30, 2009. Two matters are currently before the court. The first is the Chapter 7 Trustee’s (**Trustee**) motion for an order approving a settlement he has reached with the State of Oregon (**the State**). Robert objected to that settlement and the matter was heard on August 31, 2010. The court took the matter under advisement pending resolution of the second matter, which was SunTrust Mortgage, Inc.’s (**SunTrust**) motion to substantively consolidate Robert and Kay’s Chapter 7 estates. The United States Trustee (**UST**) as well as the Trustee supported that motion. Debtors as well as creditor Judy Snyder opposed it. An evidentiary hearing was held on October 27, 2010, after which the court took the matter under advisement. Both matters are now ripe for decision.²

¹ This Memorandum Opinion is not intended for publication.

² The Hon. Albert E. Radcliffe initially heard both matters. Unfortunately, Judge Radcliffe passed away in January, 2011. The case was then reassigned to the undersigned judge. On March 3, 2011, I convened a status

(continued...)

1 **Substantive and Procedural Background:**

2 Debtors have been married since August, 1992. It was the second marriage for each. They have one
3 child together, a son, born in April, 1993. In 2005, Debtors, their son, and Kay's mother, Georgia Drennan
4 (**Drennan**), lived in a house Debtors jointly owned on S.E. 24th Terrace in Ocala, Marion County, Florida.
5 From time to time, Drennan would lend Debtors money for home improvements, to assist Kay in business
6 ventures and for necessities. The house was subject to a mortgage under which Debtors were obligated.

7 Debtors' marriage has at times been troubled. In July, 2005, Debtors executed a Separation
8 Agreement which recited they had agreed to an immediate and permanent separation in contemplation of a
9 proceeding for dissolution "to be shortly filed" by Kay. It purported to divide Debtors' assets and liabilities.
10 Robert would be responsible for paying then-accrued joint debt. Later-acquired property or liabilities were to
11 be solely those of the party acquiring same, independent of any claim or obligation of the other. The
12 Agreement provided for joint custody of Debtors' son, that he would reside with Kay, and that Robert would
13 be afforded visitation rights. It also provided that Robert would pay as child support 20% of his net income
14 from all sources beginning when he was fully employed but not less than 60 days from the Separation
15 Agreement's date. Despite the Separation Agreement, Debtors continued to live together. They testified
16 they did so in the best interests of their son, agreeing to stay together until after he graduated from high
17 school, at which time they contemplated a divorce. They did not file any formal petition for court approval
18 of the Separation Agreement.

19 Also in July, 2005, Robert executed a quitclaim deed to Kay of his interest in the S.E. 24th Terrace
20 property. Robert testified that this deed constituted a lump sum payment of his equity in the home in
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23 ²(...continued)

24 conference wherein all parties stipulated to me deciding the current matters on the record. As such, and pursuant to
25 FRCP 63 (made applicable by FRBP 9028), I hereby certify that at all stages of the proceedings after reassignment,
26 and in particular in entering the below findings of fact and conclusions of law, I have examined the pertinent record
including the motions, memoranda in support and opposition thereto, hearings transcripts and admitted exhibits, and
that upon their review and in light of the parties' stipulation, I find the instant matters may be completed without
prejudice to the parties.

MEMORANDUM OPINION-2

1 satisfaction of his support obligations under the Separation Agreement. The quitclaim deed was recorded in
2 the Marion County real property records on October 31, 2005, and re-recorded on November 4, 2005.

3 On November 8, 2005, Kay filed a “Petition for Support Unconnected With Dissolution of
4 Marriage” in Marion County Circuit Court. The case was assigned to a magistrate. After a continuance,
5 Debtors appeared at a hearing in March, 2006, after which the Magistrate issued written findings and
6 recommendations: 1) designating Kay as the primary residential parent; 2) ordering Robert to pay permanent
7 alimony of \$400/mo. commencing October 1, 2006; and 3) ordering Robert to pay child support of \$800/mo.
8 also commencing October 1, 2006. The findings and recommendations also divided responsibilities for
9 providing medical and life insurance for their son’s benefit. The Magistrate’s findings and recommendations
10 were approved by a Circuit Judge by order entered in March, 2006 (**the Support Order**). Again, despite the
11 Support Order’s requirements, no monthly alimony or child support was paid. Kay testified that she
12 obtained the Support Order as a form of insurance “in case something bad happened” between her and
13 Robert. October 27, 2010, Hearing Ex. F at 82:10-13. Robert testified he considered his support obligations
14 satisfied by the prior quitclaim deed of his interest in the S.E. 24th Terrace property.

15 Meanwhile, in February, 2006, Kay applied for an equity line of credit with SunTrust to be secured
16 by the S.E. 24th Terrace residence. In relation thereto, SunTrust obtained an appraisal as of February 20,
17 2006, valuing the property at \$490,000. Kay’s application was approved and on February 24, 2006, she
18 executed an Equity Line Account Agreement (**Equity Line**) for credit up to \$198,000. Robert did not sign
19 the Equity Line. The Equity Line was secured by a second mortgage (**the Mortgage**) signed by Debtors³ on
20 the S.E. 24th Terrace property. The Equity Line’s proceeds were mainly used to pay debts and reimburse
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26 ³ It is unclear why SunTrust required Robert’s signature, as the real property records should have shown the
2005 quitclaim deed relinquishing his interest in the property.

1 Drennan for sums advanced for construction of a “mother-in-law” apartment.⁴ Debtors testified the
2 proceeds were also used to build a swimming pool.⁵

3 By profession, Robert is an airport manager and for a time while in Florida managed Ocala’s airport.
4 He was let go from that job and afterwards worked as a real estate appraiser and agent. Kay worked for a
5 time as a receptionist. She also sold Mary Kay cosmetics. Debtors also sold religious-themed wooden
6 boxes. For a time, Roberts’ real estate activities and Kay’s cosmetic sales were conducted through “The
7 Pruitt Group, Inc.,” as were several other business ventures which never got off the ground. The wooden
8 box sales were conducted through “Pruitt Enterprises” which Debtors owned. Aside from cosmetics sales,
9 none of these businesses earned any significant income.

10 In June, 2007, Robert moved to Lake Charles, Louisiana to take a job with the Chenault International
11 Airport Authority (CIAA) as Executive Director under a three year employment contract. Kay and Debtors’
12 son stayed in Ocala until approximately October, 2007, when they followed Robert to Lake Charles.
13 Disputes arose in Robert’s new job and in November, 2007, his employment ended. In late November, 2007,
14 Robert filed, through counsel Linda Guillory-Lee, a breach of contract action against the CIAA in the
15 District Court of Calcasieu Parish (**the CIAA action**).⁶ In that action, Robert alleged he was terminated
16 without cause. The CIAA alleged Robert quit or abandoned his position and alternatively, his termination
17 was with good cause. The CIAA Action was pending when Debtors filed their Chapter 7 petition.

18 After his employment terminated, Debtors and their son moved back to Ocala where again Robert
19 worked sporadically in real estate. In January, 2008, the Pruitt Group through Debtors, quitclaimed its
20 interest in a parcel of investment property to Drennan. At some point another Pruitt Group parcel was
21 transferred to Drennan. Debtors testified these transfers were in partial satisfaction of the funds Drennan had

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23 ⁴ The Notice of Commencement of work on the mother-in-law apartment was signed by Kay on June 23, 2004,
and recorded by the contractor on July, 13, 2004. See October 27, 2010, Hearing Ex. 118.

24 ⁵ This testimony is somewhat suspect in that the initial Notice of Commencement of work on the pool was
25 signed by Robert on March 15, 2003, and recorded by the contractor on March 17, 2003, see, October 27, 2010,
Hearing Ex. 119, almost three years before the Equity Line was approved.

26 ⁶ At various times attorney Rudie Soileau assisted Ms Lee in the litigation.

1 advanced them. In February, 2008, Robert started a business named Liberty Commercial Credit (**LCC**), later
2 named "Direct Buy to You, LLC" (**Direct Buy**). LCC attempted to arrange financing for small businesses
3 with bad credit histories. Direct Buy sold Mary Kay cosmetics on the internet. LCC never made any money.
4 Robert again sought work as an airport manager. One of the positions was in Oregon.

5 In June, 2008, Robert was hired as the State Airports Manager with the Oregon Department of
6 Aviation (**ODA**). Debtors, their son and Drennan moved to Salem, Oregon, where they lived in a home
7 leased by Drennan. After moving to Oregon, Debtors quit making payments on the mortgages on the S.E.
8 24th Terrace property in Ocala. The first mortgagee ultimately foreclosed, holding the foreclosure sale in
9 June, 2009. SunTrust received nothing on its junior lien from the sale.

10 Meanwhile troubles arose with the ODA. Robert's employment was terminated in October, 2008,
11 under circumstances Robert believed were wrongful. Kay eventually found employment as an administrative
12 assistant for a dental lab. In January, 2009, Kay began contemplating filing Chapter 7. In May, 2009, she
13 consulted bankruptcy counsel and in June completed the paperwork to file Chapter 7. Meanwhile Robert
14 was falling behind on his car payments as his only income was unemployment benefits. He hired attorney
15 Judy Snyder to represent him on his wrongful termination claim against the State. In March, 2009, he issued
16 a statutory notice of intent to sue, and in August, 2009, filed suit against the State in Marion County
17 (Oregon), Circuit Court (**the Oregon Action**).

18 In September, 2009, Robert had a heart attack and was admitted to the hospital. He was released the
19 next day and was put on heart medication. After one of his vehicles was repossessed and with increasing
20 medical bills going unpaid, he decided to join Kay in filing a joint Chapter 7 petition.

21 Debtors filed their joint Chapter 7 petition on September 30, 2009. Up until then, and despite the
22 Separation Agreement and Support Order, Debtors had not changed the way they handled their finances.
23 Except for a brief time after Robert first began working in Lake Charles, Debtors continued to live together
24 up until the filing. For the most part, they lived as typical married people do, maintaining joint bank
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1 accounts, sharing income and expenses, and through 2008 at least, filing joint tax returns.⁷ Kay indicated she
2 was “married” (not separated) on her Equity Line application. She did not immediately tell family or friends
3 that she and Robert had “legally” separated. In fact she only told Drennan (with whom she is extremely
4 close) years later.

5 Debtors’ Schedule A listed the S.E 24th Terrace property (even though it had been sold at foreclosure
6 sale three months earlier), showing a value of \$312,000 with \$400,000 owed against it. It also listed a
7 timeshare in Cancun, Mexico with an “uncertain” value. Schedule B listed personal property totaling only
8 \$16,687.39, the main asset being a 2006 Hyundai valued at \$10,000. Neither schedule indicated one way or
9 another whether an asset was owned by Kay, Robert or jointly, except for a 401k retirement plan listed as
10 Kay’s and the Hyundai listed as Robert’s. Neither the CIAA Action nor the Oregon Action were listed on
11 Schedule B.⁸ On Schedule C, Debtors claimed Florida exemptions for the full value of all assets listed on
12 Schedule B except the Hyundai. Schedule D listed Independent Bank as secured on the Hyundai with a claim
13 of \$13,000. The IRS and Oregon Department of Revenue were listed as “Notice only” on Schedule E.
14 Schedule F listed 27 general unsecured creditors with claims totaling \$257,010.42. The largest creditor
15 listed was SunTrust for \$197,858.65 on the Equity Line. Except for SunTrust, none of the debts listed on
16 Schedules D, E and F indicated one way or another if the liability was Kay’s, Robert’s or joint. The
17 SunTrust listing indicated the liability was Kay’s. Schedule J indicated shared monthly expenses. Neither
18 The Pruitt Group nor Pruitt Enterprises were listed on the statement of financial affairs (SOFA) as
19 businesses in which Debtors were principals within 6 years of the petition.

20 In the Oregon Action, discovery continued post bankruptcy and settlement negotiations began
21 between Robert and the State. In October, 2009, the State offered Robert \$650,000 to settle. The settlement
22 included certain non-economic terms such as a neutral employment recommendation. Robert accepted the
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24 ⁷ While in Oregon, aside from a joint checking account, Robert maintained his own checking account for a
25 limited period.

26 ⁸ Robert testified in earlier proceedings in this case that he did not believe the actions needed to be included in
his schedules until they were settled or reduced to judgment.

1 offer. Both sides signed settlement documents and a settlement check was issued care of Ms Snyder. The
2 Oregon Action was then dismissed by stipulation in late October, 2009. At the time both the State and Ms
3 Snyder were unaware of Robert's bankruptcy. Post-settlement, Robert notified his bankruptcy counsel. On
4 October 27, 2009, Debtors amended their Schedules A, B, and C and SOFA. Amended Schedule A deleted
5 the S.E. 24th Terrace property. Amended Schedule B increased the amount in a checking account from \$100
6 to \$700, deleted the Hyundai, and added the Oregon Action, listed as Robert's sole property, and at a
7 \$650,000 value. Amended Schedule C remained the same except the increased checking account balance
8 was exempted in full.⁹ The response to SOFA #4 as to actions pending within one year of the bankruptcy
9 filing was amended to include the Oregon Action. SOFA #5 was amended to indicate the Hyundai had been
10 repossessed or surrendered to Independent Bank on September, 30, 2009, the date of the petition. SOFA #15
11 was amended to change the date the S.E. Terrace home was vacated from August to July, 2008.

12 Upon the filing of the amended schedules, the Trustee first became aware of the Oregon Action and
13 made claim thereto as estate property. Upon notification of Robert's bankruptcy, the State took the position
14 the settlement was null and void as violative of the automatic stay and involving the incorrect party in
15 interest. It proceeded to rescind the settlement offer, stop payment on the check and move to set aside the
16 stipulated judgment of dismissal.

17 As to the CIAA Action, Robert dismissed Ms Lee¹⁰ and Mr. Soileau and attempted to settle the case
18 directly. On or about November 9, 2009, Ms Lee recorded her attorney fee contract with Robert in the
19 mortgage and conveyance records of Calcasieu Parish.¹¹

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23 ⁹ No party in interest timely objected to original or amended Schedule C, and thus the claimed exemptions
have been allowed. Taylor v. Freeland & Kronz et. al, 503 U.S. 638, 112 S. Ct. 1644, 118 L. Ed. 2d 280 (1992).

24 ¹⁰ On October 29, 2009, Ms Lee obtained an order allowing her withdrawal as attorney of record.

25 ¹¹ Although not briefed by any party, the court presumes this recordation was an attempt to create or perfect an
26 attorney's lien on the proceeds of the CIAA Action under Louisiana law. It is unclear whether Ms Lee was aware of
Robert's bankruptcy filing. In any case, the recordation was done without relief from the automatic stay.

1 In December, 2009, Robert amended Schedule B to add the CIAA Action in an “unknown” value,
2 listing it as his. He also amended Schedule D to add Ms Snyder as a secured creditor based on her asserted
3 attorney’s lien on the Oregon Action. Finally, he amended his response to SOFA #4 to add the CIAA Action
4 as pending within a year of the Chapter 7 filing, changed his response to SOFA #15 as to when he vacated
5 S.E. 24th Terrace back to August, 2008, and added “The Pruitt Group, Inc.” and “Pruitt Enterprises” to
6 SOFA #18 as businesses in which he was a principal within 6 years of the bankruptcy filing.

7 In the meantime, Robert moved to sever the joint Chapter 7 petition and convert his case to Chapter
8 13, in order to regain control of the Oregon Action. Judge Radcliffe heard that motion in January, 2010, and
9 denied it. He based his ruling on Marrama v. Citizens Bank of Massachusetts et. al., 549 U.S. 365, 127 S.
10 Ct. 1105, 166 L. Ed.2d 956 (2007), finding Robert had acted in bad faith in several respects, the foremost
11 being his omission of the Oregon and CIAA Actions from his original Schedule B, and the CIAA Action
12 from his first amended Schedule B.

13 Also in January, 2010, the UST filed an adversary proceeding under various sections of 11 U.S.C.
14 § 727(a)¹² to deny Debtors their discharge. Judgment by default has been entered against Robert. The
15 proceeding against Kay has been abated pending the outcome of the instant matters.

16 After the motion to convert was denied, the Trustee and the State began negotiating settlement of the
17 Oregon Action. A settlement of \$300,000 with no non-economic terms was eventually reached. On March
18 23, 2010, the Trustee filed a Motion for approval of the settlement. Judy Snyder filed a written objection, the
19 gist of which was that she claimed a perfected attorney’s lien on the settlement proceeds and as such should
20 be paid from such proceeds upon approval of the settlement. On May 12, 2010, Judge Radcliffe conducted a
21 hearing on the motion as well as related matters. At that hearing, the Trustee announced a new settlement
22 that he would be noticing which involved the \$300,000 figure and approval of Snyder’s fees of \$100,000
23 which would be paid directly by the State instead of coming through the Chapter 7 estate. Judge Radcliffe
24 announced displeasure with those terms as he believed they were an attempt to skirt bankruptcy court
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26 ¹² Unless otherwise noted, all subsequent statutory references are to Title 11 of the United States Code.

1 oversight of Ms Snyder's attorney fee claim. As memorialized in a minute order entered May, 13, 2010,
2 Judge Radcliffe ruled that the Trustee was to give notice to interested parties of any new settlement within 45
3 days, whereupon the court would conduct a hearing on its approval and take evidence on (among other
4 things), the Trustee's due diligence, the merits of the underlying wrongful termination claim, and the reasons
5 non-monetary terms weren't included.

6 The Trustee then proceeded to enter into yet another settlement with the State, again for \$300,000,
7 again with no non-economic terms, but this time with no built-in payment to Ms Snyder. On June 17, 2010,
8 the Trustee filed the instant motion for approval of the settlement. The proposed settlement agreement was
9 attached to the motion. One week later, SunTrust filed its motion for substantive consolidation.

10 The Trustee is administering the two estates as "asset" cases. The claims deadline ran on July 2,
11 2010. Twelve proofs of claim were timely filed. Of those: 1) \$250,217.56 in unsecured claims were filed
12 against Kay only, the largest being SunTrust's for \$198,153.55;¹³ 2) \$19,950.84 in unsecured claims were
13 filed against Robert only;¹⁴ and 3) \$6,826.01 were filed¹⁵ against both Debtors.¹⁶ Other scheduled claims for
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19 ¹³ See, proofs of claim ## 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8.

20 ¹⁴ See, proofs of claim ## 1, 6 and 9. Proof of claim #1 was filed by Ford Motor Credit Company, LLC for
21 \$4,575.38 based on a three year pre-petition lease signed by Robert for a 2007 Ford Edge. The claim was technically
22 filed as one "secured" by the Edge. However, it is uncontradicted Robert surrendered the Edge pre-petition. Further,
23 the claim makes clear it is for a "lease deficiency" representing 11 remaining payments under the lease. (emphasis
added). Judy Snyder has filed proof of claim #3 for an amount "to be determined" secured by an attorney's lien on the
Oregon Action.

24 ¹⁵ See, proofs of claim ## 10, 11 and 12.

25 ¹⁶ I have drawn conclusions as to the Debtors' sole and joint liability both from the attachments to the proofs of
26 claim and from the proofs of claim's line listing "Name of Debtor." I have presumed that if only one debtor's name
was inserted, the claim is solely against that debtor while if both were entered, the claim is against both.

1 which no proof of claim was filed total \$17,008.62.¹⁷ I will assume for argument's sake that both Debtors
2 have liability on this "scheduled but no proof of claim" debt.

3 **Discussion:**

4 I will address the motion for substantive consolidation first, and then whether the proposed settlement
5 should be approved.

6 Substantive Consolidation:

7 The filing of a petition for relief under Title 11 creates an estate consisting in general of all of the
8 debtor's legal and equitable interests in property and all his and his spouse's interests in community
9 property. §§ 541(a)(1) & (2). In a Chapter 7 case, if non-exempt assets exist, they are liquidated by the case
10 trustee and distributed to creditors who have allowed claims under the distribution scheme set out in § 726.
11 Although § 302(a) allows a husband and wife to file a petition together which is given only one case number,
12 their two estates remain separate. Ageton v. Cervenka (In re Ageton), 14 B.R. 833 (9th Cir. BAP 1981); In
13 re McAlister, 56 B.R. 164 (Bankr. D. Or. 1985). In certain circumstances however it is appropriate to
14 "substantively consolidate" the two estates. Substantive consolidation combines the assets and liabilities of
15 the separate estates to create a single fund from which a common pool of claims is paid. Alexander v.

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24 ¹⁷ This amount does not include a scheduled \$14,000 debt to Bank of America. Bank of America filed one
25 proof of claim (#12) against both Debtors for \$6,631.78, which has been counted. The account number set forth in the
26 proof of claim does not match the account number set forth on Schedule F. Even if the scheduled claim is not the same
as Proof of Claim #12, thereby increasing the scheduled debt for which no proof of claim was filed to \$31,008.62, my
analysis as set out below would not change.

1 Compton (In re Bonham), 229 F.3d 750, 764 (9th Cir. 2000).¹⁸ Under § 302(b) the court determines the
2 extent if any, to which the debtors' estates will be consolidated. McAlister, supra.

3 The standards for determining when it is appropriate to substantively consolidate the estates of a
4 husband and wife have not been the subject of a great deal of appellate caselaw. In Ageton, supra, the Ninth
5 Circuit's Bankruptcy Appellate Panel, citing § 302(b)'s legislative history, held that relevant factors include
6 the extent of jointly held property and the amount of jointly owed debts. Id. at 835. The Ninth Circuit Court
7 of Appeals in Bonham, supra then examined substantive consolidation of non-debtor corporations with an
8 individual debtor accused of running a Ponzi scheme, holding the court should consider two factors:

9 (1) whether creditors dealt with the entities as a single economic unit and did
10 not rely on their separate identity in extending credit; or (2) whether the affairs
11 of the debtor are so entangled that consolidation will benefit all creditors. The
12 presence of either factor is a sufficient basis to order substantive consolidation.
13 The first factor, reliance on the separate credit of the entity, is based on the
14 consideration that lenders structure their loans according to their expectations
15 regarding the borrower and do not anticipate either having the assets of a more
16 sound company available in the case of insolvency or having the creditors of a
17 less sound debtor compete for the borrower's assets. Consolidation under the
18 second factor, entanglement of the debtor's affairs, is justified only where the
19 time and expense necessary even to attempt to unscramble them [is] so
20 substantial as to threaten the realization of any net assets for all the creditors or
21 where no accurate identification and allocation of assets is possible.

22 Id. at 766 (internal citations and quotations omitted). The language "benefit to all creditors" in the second
23 factor doesn't mean each and every creditor. In re Stayton SW Assisted Living, L.L.C., 2009 WL 5173512,
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21 ¹⁸ A distinction between "joint administration" and substantive consolidation should be made. Joint
22 administration, permitted by FRBP 1015(b), and sometimes referred to as "administrative consolidation" is a
23 "procedural tool permitting use of a single docket for administrative matters, including . . . the joint handling of . . .
24 ministerial matters that may aid in expediting the cases. Used as a matter of convenience and cost saving, it does not
25 create substantive rights." Reider v. F.D.I.C. (In re Reider), 31 F.3d 1102, 1109 (11th Cir. 1994)(internal citations
26 omitted). By contrast, "[b]ecause of the dangers in forcing [by the pooling of assets and liabilities] creditors of one
debtor to share on a parity with creditors of a less solvent debtor . . . substantive consolidation is no mere instrument of
procedural convenience . . . but a measure vitally affecting substantive rights." Union Savings Bank v. Augie/Restivo
Baking Co. Ltd. (In re Augie/Restivo Baking Co. Ltd.), 860 F.2d 515, 518 (2nd Cir. 1988) (internal citations and
quotations omitted).

1 *5 (D. Or. 2009). “Rather, it means benefit to the creditor body as a whole.” Id. Consolidation should be
2 used “sparingly.” Bonham, supra at 767 (internal quotation omitted).¹⁹

3 While Bonham concerned consolidation in the business context, I find its tenets applicable in the
4 “spousal” context. Applying the Bonham test, the first inquiry is whether creditors dealt with the Debtors as
5 a single economic unit and did not rely on their separate identity in extending credit. As noted by the above
6 summary of the proofs of claim, Debtors’ creditors were aware of each’s separate identity and
7 creditworthiness. This especially holds true for SunTrust’s claim, which is by far the largest. Bonham’s
8 alternative prong examines whether the Debtors’ affairs are so entangled that consolidation will benefit the
9 creditor body as a whole. Consolidation under this prong is “justified only where the time and expense
10 necessary even to attempt to unscramble . . . [their affairs is] so substantial as to threaten the realization of
11 any net assets for all the creditors or where no accurate identification and allocation of assets is possible.”
12 Bonham, supra at 766 (internal quotation omitted). The proponents of consolidation have failed to prove this
13 alternative ground. Through extensive discovery in prosecuting the instant motion they have in fact
14 “unscrambled” Debtors’ financial affairs. See, In re Avery, 377 B.R. 264, 270 (Bankr. D. Ak. 2007)
15 (substantive consolidation denied where financial affairs of the two estates had been disentangled during the
16 pendency of the motion). At this point, the assets and debts of Kay and Robert’s respective estates are well-
17 defined. To the extent they are not, net recovery is neither threatened nor allocation impossible.

18 Ageton looks to the existence and extent of joint liabilities and assets. As to the latter, substantial
19 identity is in large part a moot issue, as most assets have been claimed fully exempt with no objection
20 thereto. The only non-exempt assets identified by the parties are the CIAA and Oregon Actions and the
21 Cancun timeshare. The timeshare is admittedly jointly owned. However, no evidence was adduced as to its
22 value. Further, at the present, almost 20 months post-petition, the Trustee has taken no steps to administer
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25 ¹⁹ In appropriate circumstances consolidation may be allowed nunc pro tunc the date of the petition’s filing.
26 Bonham, supra at 771.

1 it.²⁰ The CIAA Action is in essence a joint asset. It accrued in Louisiana, a community property state, LSA-
2 C.C. Art. 2334 et. seq., and is based on breach of contract. Under Louisiana law, such causes of action
3 accruing during the existence of the community are community property. Saacks v. Saacks, 708 So.2d 1077
4 (La. App. 5 Cir. 1998); see also, Futch v. Futch, 643 So.2d 364 (La. App. 2 Cir. 1994) (to extent a property
5 interest derives from spouse's employment during existence of the marriage, it is a community property
6 asset).²¹ No evidence was adduced as to the CIAA Action's value, and the Trustee is not administering it.
7 Based on the record, valuing the timeshare and the CIAA Action at this juncture would be purely exercises
8 in speculation.

9 The other non-exempt asset is the Oregon Action. It accrued in Oregon, which is not a community
10 property state. In Oregon, spouses may hold property acquired during the marriage separately. ORS
11 108.060; Kowalewski v. Kowalewski, 227 Or. 45, 58, 361 P.2d 64, 70 (1961). The Oregon Action accrued
12 to Robert only. It resulted from his employment and the termination thereof. The UST and Trustee have
13 asserted Kay may have an equitable interest in the Oregon Action because she helped support Robert from
14 time to time including after his termination from employment by the State, but cite no authority for this
15 proposition. Even if such an equitable interest existed, despite having the burden of proof, there is no
16 evidence as to how much that interest is worth. Thus, for purposes of the present motion, I find the Oregon
17 Action is Robert's only. And, although not presently liquidated, based on the initial settlement offer of
18 \$650,000, the subsequent offer of \$300,00 and the evidence adduced at the August 31, 2010, hearing
19 (discussed below), I find it has substantial value. Indeed, but for that value, it is likely SunTrust's motion
20 would not have been filed.

21 As to the degree of joint debts, as noted above, the claims file and schedules indicate over \$250,000
22 in unsecured claims against Kay only, approximately \$20,000 against Robert only, and approximately
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24 ²⁰ Debtors' Schedule A listed the timeshare's value as "uncertain."

25 ²¹ No party has argued and the court has thus not considered whether the CIAA Action lost its status as
26 community property when Debtors returned from Louisiana to Florida and eventually to Oregon.

1 \$24,000 against both Debtors. Thus, only approximately 8% of the total debt is joint. SunTrust however
2 argued for the first time at the evidentiary hearing on the consolidation motion that in fact Robert has
3 liability on its \$198,000 plus claim. SunTrust relies on verbiage in the Mortgage (which both Debtors
4 signed) rather than the Equity Line (which only Kay signed) to establish such liability.

5 The Mortgage in a paragraph headed "Payment and Performance" provides that "[e]xcept as
6 otherwise provided in this Mortgage, Borrower²² shall pay to Lender all Indebtedness²³ secured by this
7 Mortgage as it becomes due, and Borrower and Grantor²⁴ shall strictly perform all Borrower's and Grantor's
8 obligations under this Mortgage." The Mortgage then enumerates multiple obligations of the Grantor
9 including but not limited to: 1) maintaining the property [S.E. 24th Terrace] in good condition; 2) promptly
10 performing all repairs, replacements and maintenance necessary to preserve the property's value; 3)
11 complying with environmental laws and other governmental regulations; 4) refraining from causing a
12 nuisance; 5) refraining from committing waste; 6) paying all taxes, assessments etc. levied against the
13 property; and 7) procuring and maintaining insurance on the property.

14 Finally, the Mortgage provides in a section headed "Joint and Several Liability":

15 All obligations of Borrower and Grantor under this Mortgage shall be joint
16 and several, and all references to Grantor shall mean each and every Grantor,
17 and all references to Borrower shall mean each and every Borrower. This
means that each Borrower and Grantor signing below is responsible for all
obligations in this Mortgage.

18 SunTrust argues this provision imposes liability on Robert for the amounts advanced under the
19 Equity Line. I disagree. The Mortgage provides that it "will be governed by federal law applicable to
20 Lender [SunTrust] and, to the extent not preempted by federal law, by the laws of the State of Florida"

22 ²² "Borrower" is defined as "KAY A PRUITT" and includes all co-signers and co-makers signing the Credit
23 Agreement [Equity Line] and all their successors and assigns."

24 ²³ "Indebtedness" is defined as liability under the Equity Line "and any amounts expended or advanced by
25 Lender to discharge Grantor's obligations or expenses incurred by Lender to enforce Grantor's obligations under this
Mortgage"

26 ²⁴ "Grantor" is defined as "KAY A PRUITT AND WILLIAM PRUITT."

1 The parties point to no federal law governing the construction or interpretation of the Mortgage. As such,
2 the court will examine Florida law. Under Florida law, the rules of contract interpretation apply to
3 mortgages. Sims v. New Falls Corp., 37 So.3d 358, 361 (Fla. App. 3 Dist. 2010). The intentions of the
4 parties govern a contract's construction and interpretation. Thomas v. Vision I Homeowner's Assoc., 981
5 So.2d 1 (Fla. App. 4 Dist. 2007). Absent an ambiguity, the contract's language is the best evidence of the
6 parties' intent, and the language's plain meaning controls. Gibney v. Pillifant, 32 So.3d 784, 785 (Fla. App. 2
7 Dist. 2010). An ambiguity results when contract language may reasonably, Herpich v. Estate of Herpich,
8 994 So.2d 1195, 1197 (Fla. App. 5 Dist. 2008), or fairly, Hinely v. Florida Motorcycle Training, Inc., __
9 So.3d __, 2011 WL 1815145, 2 (Fla. App. 1 Dist. 2011), be interpreted in more than one way. If an
10 ambiguity exists, the court may consider extrinsic evidence as well as rules of construction to interpret the
11 ambiguous language. Herpich, *supra*. When ambiguity remains, an ambiguous term is to be construed
12 against the drafter. Arriaga v. Florida Pacific Farms, L.L.C., 305 F.3d 1228, 1247-48 (11th Cir. 2002).
13 Courts should construe a contract "as a whole, giving effect to all its provisions, in a manner which accords
14 with reason and probability." Gulf Power Co. v. Coalsales II, L.L.C., 661 F. Supp.2d 1270, 1275 (N.D. Fla.
15 2009). "Whenever reasonable, the court construes the express terms of the contract to be consistent with any
16 course of performance, course of dealing or usage of trade." *Id.* As a general rule, a mortgagor who
17 obligates himself in the mortgage to pay the underlying debt which the mortgage secures may be personally
18 liable thereon even though he did not sign the underlying debt instrument, if the mortgage provides a "clear,
19 independent and unequivocal promise to pay" Ehrlich v. Mangicapra, 626 So.2d 702, 704 (Fla. App. 4
20 Dist. 1993).

21 Here, the Mortgage's clear language does not impose personal liability on Robert. Alternatively, his
22 liability is at best ambiguous. First, both the "Payment and Performance" paragraph as well as the definition
23 of "Indebtedness" differentiate between Kay's obligation to pay the Equity Line and Debtors' joint
24 "obligations under this Mortgage," seven of which are enumerated above. If the obligation to pay the Equity
25 Line was subsumed as an "obligation under this Mortgage" then the portion of the definition of
26

1 “Indebtedness” imposing liability upon Kay for the Equity Line would be surplusage. Gulf Power, supra
2 (court should endeavor to give effect to all provisions of a contract)(emphasis added). The “Joint and
3 Several liability” paragraph continues this distinction, referencing the Debtors’ joint and several liability
4 only for “[a]ll obligations . . . under this Mortgage” and “all obligations in this Mortgage.” That these
5 provisions indicate Kay only was liable on the Equity Line is buttressed by the parties’ course of
6 performance. Id. Here, Kay had to complete a lengthy Uniform Residential Loan Application to obtain the
7 Equity Line, which she alone executed. The Equity Line contained the disclosures required by the Truth In
8 Lending Act (TILA) for open end credit secured by the borrower’s principal dwelling. See, 15 U.S.C.
9 §§ 1637 and 1637a. Presumably SunTrust intended to follow the law. It appears that the parties did not
10 intend that Robert be liable on the Equity Line since there is no evidence that Robert was provided with the
11 TILA disclosures.²⁵ Finally, even assuming the Mortgage was ambiguous, SunTrust has presented no
12 extrinsic evidence indicating Robert has liability under the Equity Line. SunTrust drafted the Mortgage and
13 any ambiguity must be construed against it. Arriaga, supra. I conclude on the evidence before me that
14 Robert is not liable on the SunTrust claim, and that there is thus no substantial overlap between the Debtors’
15 liabilities.

16 The facts at bar are similar to those in In re Birch, 72 B.R. 103 (Bankr. D. N. H. 1987) which
17 involved a joint Chapter 7 petition. There, the wife’s estate contained \$50,000 derived from settlement of a
18 fraudulent conveyance suit brought by the Chapter 7 trustee against the wife and her father to whom she had
19 quit-claimed a joint interest in a 60 acre parcel pre-petition.²⁶ Otherwise there were no non-exempt assets in
20 either the wife’s or husband’s estate. The wife had fairly minimal debts and likely would be entitled to a
21 surplus. The largest portion of the debt was against the husband-only deriving from a sole proprietorship

23 ²⁵ Ordinarily, disclosure to only one “primary” obligor is sufficient. 15 U.S.C. § 1631(a). However, when the
24 transaction is subject to rescission under 15 U.S.C. § 1635 because the extension of credit is secured by the consumer’s
25 principal dwelling as here, disclosures must be made to all who pledge an ownership interest in their principal dwelling
26 as security. See, 12 C.F.R. §§ 226.17(d); 226.23(a)(1); and 226.2(a)(11).

²⁶ The wife had acquired her share of the 60 acres before she was married. There was no dispute it was her
separate property and thus the proceeds derived from avoiding its transfer was her Chapter 7 estate’s separate property.

1 lumber business he had run pre-petition. With only one exception, there was no indication any of the
2 husband's business creditors relied on the wife's separate credit or property in making their loans or
3 advancing credit. The court noted caselaw allowing substantive consolidation only when the inter-
4 relationship of the joint debtors' debts and assets were so hopelessly obscured that they could not be
5 unscrambled, or similarly when the debtors' affairs are so intermingled that their respective assets and
6 liabilities could not be separated. Id. at 106. It also noted factors such as the amount of jointly held debt and
7 assets. In denying a motion to substantively consolidate brought by the husband's business creditors, the
8 court found it could easily separate the wife's pre-petition joint interest in the 60 acre parcel (and the
9 \$50,000 proceeds derived therefrom). It found the possibility of a surplus to the wife did not prohibit
10 keeping the estates separate. Further, it found that even though the income from the husband's business was
11 funneled to both debtors through joint accounts and used for family purposes (and thus inter-mingled), that
12 fact alone did not require substantive consolidation, as all such family assets were "exempt and would not
13 result in any distribution to creditors regardless of consolidation." Id. at 107. The court found the husband's
14 business creditors could have protected themselves by asking the wife to co-sign or guarantee the debt.
15 Similar findings and conclusions are appropriate in the case at bar.²⁷

16 The court acknowledges Robert's behavior in this case has been less than stellar. He has however
17 suffered the consequences by being denied the right to convert to Chapter 13 (and thus control the CIAA and
18 Oregon Actions) and having his Chapter 7 discharge denied. The Trustee, UST and SunTrust would like the
19 court to impose one more consequence by requiring that his estate's assets pay his wife's debts. Under the
20 facts at bar, I cannot go that far.

21 Motion to Approve Settlement:

22
23 ²⁷ Balancing the interests of the estates through a claims process is likely to be more precise, and more
24 equitable, than consolidation. The consequences to SunTrust and Kay's other creditors of keeping the estates separate
25 are ameliorated by any claim Kay's estate may have against Robert's estate and/or against Robert personally for
26 support under the Separation Agreement and the Support Order or both. Robert's assertion that his support obligations
were satisfied by the 2005 quitclaim of his interest in the S.E. 24th Terrace property is questionable. If the Trustee
determines that Kay's estate has a claim against Robert or Robert's estate, it might be necessary for the UST to appoint
separate trustees.

1 In determining whether to approve a settlement proposed by a trustee, bankruptcy courts must
2 consider the following factors:

- 3 (1) the probability of success in the litigation;
4 (2) the difficulties, if any, to be encountered in the matter of collection;
5 (3) the complexity of the litigation involved, and the expense, inconvenience
6 and delay necessarily attending it; and
7 (4) the paramount interest of the creditors and a proper deference to their
8 reasonable views in the premises.

9 Martin v. Kane (In re A & C Properties), 784 F.2d 1377, 1381 (9th Cir. 1986). The Trustee has the burden
10 of proof. Id. Here, he has failed to meet his burden relating to factors ##1 and 3.²⁸ The evidence (or lack
11 thereof) admitted at the August 31, 2010, hearing quite simply leaves me guessing as to what exactly is being
12 settled or compromised. No copy of the complaint filed in the Oregon Action or the tort claims notice which
13 preceded its filing was introduced.²⁹ Further, there was no description in the testimony of the particulars of
14 the claims being made in the Oregon Action. The only evidence was that (1) the claims were based on
15 retaliation against Robert for “blowing the whistle” on [a] certain State aviation employee[s] for
16 questionable leasing practices, and (2) that, after the original settlement, discoveries regarding Robert’s
17 credibility significantly diminished the claim’s value.

18 The parties appear to take the position that liability is a given, and that the only controversy is the
19 measure of damages. Even so, the current record requires too much speculation on the part of the court.
20 Because I cannot ascertain the nature (much less the validity) of the claim, or its value, it follows I cannot
21 ascertain the probability of success in the litigation, or the complexity of the litigation involved, and the

22 ²⁸ As to factor #2, I presume that any judgment obtained against the State would be collectible. As to factor
23 #4, I am of course aware that with the denial of substantive consolidation, \$300,000 will likely pay all of Robert’s
24 creditors in full. However, that does not lessen the Trustee’s burden of proof under A & C, given Robert’s stake in any
25 surplus.

26 ²⁹ The tort claims notice and complaint were admitted at the October 27, 2010, hearing on the motion to
consolidate as Exhibits 103 and 104 respectively. Approval of the settlement however was not on the table at the
October hearing. Even were I to consider these exhibits within the context of the motion to approve settlement, as
discussed below, given the dearth of particulars on the merits of the claims being made, I would still hold the Trustee
has not sustained his burden of proof.

1 expense, inconvenience and delay necessarily attending it. The motion must be denied, without prejudice to
2 the Trustee either renegotiating the claims or bringing a second motion (to be followed by a second hearing)
3 where the parties will be required to produce enough information to enable the court to make an informed
4 assessment. Of course, the Trustee remains at liberty to litigate the claims.

5 In order to expedite administration of the case, I will require the Trustee within 90 days either to
6 submit a renewed motion to approve a settlement or to prosecute the estate's underlying claim against the
7 State of Oregon. The Trustee may undertake such prosecution either by filing an adversary proceeding in
8 Bankruptcy Court or by filing proof he has intervened as plaintiff in the action pending in Marion County
9 Circuit Court when the Chapter 7 petition was filed, or if such action is not still pending, by filing proof he
10 has filed a new action in an appropriate non-bankruptcy forum.

11 **Conclusion:**

12 Both motions before the court will be denied, however denial of the motion to approve the settlement
13 is without prejudice. A separate order will be entered. The above constitute my findings of fact and
14 conclusions of law under FRBP 7052.

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20 FRANK R. ALLEY, III
21 Chief Bankruptcy Judge
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